

THE FORT MILL TIMES

Established in 1891.

FORT MILL, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918

\$1.25 Per Year.

RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE DEMOBILIZED

PEACE EFFECTED BY RUSSIANS AND UKRAINE WITH FORMER ENEMY.

RUMANIAN SITUATION CRITICAL

Formal Treaty Has Not Yet Been Signed But Agreed Upon—Contains Provision For Getting Food.

Although no formal treaty has yet been signed between the Russians and the central powers the bolshevik government has ordered a cessation of hostilities by the Russians against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria and the withdrawal of its troops from the trenches and fortified positions from the Baltic sea to the Rumanian frontier. It long had been foreseen that such an outcome eventually would follow upon the revolutionary movement in Russia, where for nearly a year civil strife and war weariness generally proved most potent factors in weakening the battle front. Long ago the enemy forces began the withdrawal of troops from this front, and virtually only a handful of them have been faced by Russians there.

Peace having been effected both by the Russians and Ukrainians with the Teutonic allies, the situation of Rumania becomes a most critical one. Entirely cut off now from her allies, the Rumanians apparently are faced with the absolute necessity of effecting a separate peace or being overrun by superior enemy armies. Nothing has as yet come through to show whether another Rumanian cabinet to take the place of the one which resigned last week has been formed or whether any reply has been made to the ultimatum of the central powers that peace negotiations should immediately be started.

As has been anticipated, the terms of peace between the Ukraine and the central powers contain the much-desired clause providing for the immediate entering into economic relations between the contracting parties by which Austria and Germany may obtain much desired foodstuffs.

NO PEACE UNTIL GERMANY IS RECOGNIZED VICTOR

Amsterdam.—Germany desires peace but before it can be attained her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious. Emperor William said in an address presented by the burgomaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine. The emperor's reply as given in a Berlin dispatch says:

"We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved in a friendly manner with an enemy which, beaten by our armies, perceives no reason for fighting longer extends a hand to us and receives our hands. We clasp hands. But he who will not accept peace but on the contrary declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our own people must be forced to have peace. We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples but the victory of German arms must be first recognized."

ONLY TEN NAMES ADDED TO THE LIST OF SURVIVORS

Roll of U. S. Soldiers Aboard Tuscania Not Reported Rescued Now Stands at 340.

Washington.—Only ten names were added to the roll of survivors of the liner Tuscania by dispatches to the war department. The list of American soldiers who were on board the liner and who have not been reported rescued now stands at 340, although it is certain that about 200 of these and probably more are safe.

Eleven new names have been reported, but one of them, John M. Sherrill, of DeSoto, Mo., had appeared on a list of the saved previously called. In many instances it is considered possible that men still recorded as unreported have succeeded in getting private messages to their families.

U. S. WAR ACHIEVEMENTS MARVELOUS, SAYS MCGOWAN

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 11.—Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, paymaster general of the navy, a South Carolinian, in addressing the general assembly of State of South Carolina declared that the success of the war department in meeting difficult tasks has been remarkable. The few mistakes made, he said, are far overbalanced in the record-breaking accomplishments. He said that the navy is ready for its work in the war.

TRADING IN HENS AND PULLETS IS FORBIDDEN

Washington.—Trading in live or freshly killed hens and pullets anywhere in the United States is forbidden in an order announced by the United States food administration. February 23 is fixed as the date when fresh stock must be disposed of and adds that additional stocks may not be purchased.

By restricting the killing of chickens the food administration hopes to increase the production of eggs.

JOHN McCLAIN



Private John McClain of Dayton, O., a member of the American expeditionary force in France, wearing the French Croix de Guerre with the palm awarded him by the French government for saving 50 persons when an enemy aviator dropped a bomb in the village in which he was billeted. McClain quickly picked up the bomb and running to a nearby river threw it far out from shore.

1917 FIGURES ARE COMPILED

IF RAILWAY INCOME CONTINUES THE DECLINE OF RECENT MONTHS

Earnings About \$958,000,000; Near Amount the Government Will Pay Roads in 1918—Will Cut Expenses Considerable.

Washington.—Railroads in 1917 earned about \$958,000,000, which is near the amount the government will have to pay the roads this year as compensation under national operation. This was indicated by figures on revenue, expenses and income of all roads earning more than \$1,000,000 last year, available today in unofficial computations based on interstate commerce commission reports for 11 months and estimate for December.

To pay the government will have to sum the roads under the bill pending in Congress is estimated at \$945,000,000 by Chairman Smith, of the senate committee having the railroad bill in charge.

Figures for 1917 show that if railway income continues to decline as it has in recent months, the government will face a deficit in making its compensation payments, augmented by increases in wages and the constantly rising cost of materials and supplies.

To Cut Operating Expenses.

On the other hand, the railroad administration hopes to be able to cut operating expenses sufficiently and economize on charges necessary only under competitive conditions, to offset the declining income. The size of these items, which will play such a big part in railroad financing this year, were disclosed by the latest computations.

Compared with the estimated income of \$958,000,000 last year, the figure for 1917 was \$1,087,533,000; for 1915, \$716,476,000; for 1914, \$692,330,000, and for 1913, \$816,510,000.

Total Revenues.

Last year the total revenues from railway operations were \$4,028,000,000, and operating expenses were \$2,861,000,000, leaving a net revenue of \$1,177,000,000. From this were deducted \$217,000,000 taxes, and minor items of uncollectable revenue to compute the net income figure, which is compared in a general way to the basis of government compensation.

These figures will be increased about four per cent by addition of reports from numerous small roads having operating revenues of less than \$1,000,000 a year, whose records are not included with the reports of standard Class 1 roads.

TUSCANIA RAIDER IS PROBABLY DESTROYED

Washington.—Much satisfaction is found by officials here in the unofficial accounts of the destruction of the British liner Tuscania by a German submarine which showed that a destroyer, presumably British, gave chase to the raider and possibly sunk her with a depth bomb.

No details of the attack had come from official sources. They are awaited eagerly.

CHECKS BEING SENT TO DEPENDENTS OF SOLDIERS

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo reported to the senate that checks due dependents of soldiers and sailors under the war risk act in November and December have been sent and that those due in January will have been mailed out by February 18. The response to a resolution offered by Senator Hitchcock, of the senate military committee, who said complaints had been received that the checks had not been mailed.

GERMANS AMBUSH TEN AMERICANS

FIVE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED WHILE FOUR OTHERS ARE MISSING.

BARRAGE FIRE RETURNED

Patrolling Soldiers Were Fired Upon From Concealed Positions by Large Numbers of Enemy—Put Up Good Fight.

Five American soldiers are believed to have been killed, four are missing and one was wounded, when an American patrol was ambushed in No-Mans Land by a superior force of Germans.

The spot where the encounter occurred is an isolated one and reports concerning the casualties inflicted by both sides are meager.

Only one American is known to have escaped the trap of the Germans, which was laid in front of our wires. The one survivor, who crawled back to the American lines with a bullet in his chest, is unable to talk.

Our artillery immediately laid a barrage around the ambushing Germans and some are believed to have been accounted for. The infantry accounted for others as it is certain that the tracked patrol fought to a finish, according to information trickling in from the front line.

Our patrolling soldiers were walking in front of our wire entanglements when a big enemy patrol that had been divided into parties which took up concealed positions opened fire at close range. The night was clear and the forms of the Americans made the best possible targets for the hidden Germans. There is no doubt that the Americans battled gallantly until completely overpowered.

The artillery duel in our sector continued. Scores of airplanes were out observing and making photographs. The men in the line were thrilled by a number of air duels high in the sky over their heads.

Artilleryman Killed. One American artilleryman was killed and five artillerymen were wounded by shell fire.

The Americans sprinkled the enemy trenches with shrapnel all during the day. There was considerable patrol activity, but no further clashes were reported.

RED CROSS GAINS MANY NEW MEMBERS

Red Cross Adds Approximately 17,500, 000 in the Recent Big Drive.

Washington, D. C.—Figures now available on the Red Cross Christmas membership drive show a total enrollment of 23,475,000, or 22 per cent of the population of the United States.

Of this total the Red Cross had about 6,000,000 members before the Christmas drive started, so that the gain from the drive was approximately 17,500,000 new members. The central division of which Chicago is the headquarters, leads the other twelve divisions of the country in the number of new members enrolled Christmas week.

By divisions, the gains were as follows: Atlantic, 28,000,000; Central, 3,000,000; Gulf, 384,000; Lake, 2,300,000; Mountain, 276,000; New England, 670,000; Northern, 685,000; Northwestern, 693,000; Pacific, 327,000; Pennsylvania, 1,600,000; Potomac, 250,000; Southern, 37,000; Southwestern, 3,250,000.

From the fourteenth division comprising all of the territorial insular and foreign possessions of the United States the new members added numbered 48,000.

Unprecedented unfavorable weather prevailed during the drive so that the showing is considered exceptionally good. Final figures other than expected to change the foregoing estimates to any considerable extent.

One of the chief benefits anticipated from the enlarged membership is the addition of thousands of active workers to Red Cross chapters where supplies are being prepared for our army and navy and the military forces and civilian population of the allies.

GERMANY'S OFFENSIVE MAY BE APPROACHING

Washington.—Development of Germany's long deferred offensive in the west from the reconnoitering thrusts launched during the past week around Cambrai and at other points is suggested as a possibility in the weekly military review issued by the war department. So far, however, in spite of heavy fighting, the department says no actions of more than local character have been recorded.

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF JOHN L. SULLIVAN HELD

New York.—Services in memory of the late John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion of America, were held here. The church was crowded with personal friends of the dead gladiator and men and women whose names are prominent in the world of sport and the stage. The life of Sullivan was praised by the speakers, among them was "Jack" McLaughlin, the former pugilist.

PROFESSOR STOCKTON



Professor Stockton of Houston, Tex., has been appointed secretary general of the American Red Cross, succeeding Charles L. Magee, who will remain with the organization in another capacity. Professor Stockton is a brother-in-law of President Wilson.

SITUATION IS NOW ALARMING

COLDEST WEATHER IN A GENERATION NOW PREVAILS IN THE EASTERN STATES.

East Facing Most Acute Coal Shortage of the Winter—May Consider Two Four-Day Shut Downs.

Washington.—With the east facing the most acute coal shortage of the winter and in the grip of the coldest weather of a generation, the government decided that the heatless Monday program cannot at this time be abandoned, as had been hoped.

The conclusion to continue the closing was reached at a conference between Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director General McAdoo attended by a dozen state fuel administrators. There was no official announcement, but a joint statement probably will be given out.

There had been every indication that the Monday holidays were over, but reports brought to Washington by the state fuel administrators that throughout most of the east there is on hand but one day's supply of coal, coupled with the weather situation, were accepted as convincing proof that the present is no time to lift the closing order. Even Mr. McAdoo, who up to this time is understood to have opposed the closing plan, was said tonight to have agreed that until the weather permits an improvement in railroad transportation, the order should be continued in force.

Blizzard Cuts Production

The blizzard has cut coal production and movement to such an extent that officials pointed out that even had the Monday closings been abandoned, industry would be forced to close down to a considerable extent because of a lack of fuel supplies. In fact, reports to the fuel administration showed that in many state plants already are closing in large number.

It was emphasized that the fuel administration is determined that what coal is unloaded and distributed shall go to householders first. State fuel administrators have been given almost unlimited authority to divert coal from other consumers to keep the people warm in their homes.

For the first time since coal began to run short, fuel administration officials admit that the situation is alarming. Report after report came in telling of cities all the way from the Mississippi to the Atlantic with but few hours' supply of fuel on hand.

WILSON TAKES UP MATTER OF SHIPS

Ships Are Available to Carry Men; Problem is Keeping Them Supplied.

Washington.—President Wilson took up personally the shipping problem and, at a conference with Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, went into the great problem of procuring tonnage for the movement of American troops, and supplies overseas.

Every phase of the question was discussed, including the progress of the government building program, plans for obtaining allied ships for transporting soldiers and negotiations with the European neutrals for tonnage to release American vessels for trans-Atlantic service. The president was particularly interested in the proposal to obtain additional ships by reducing imports probably one-half.

A full realization of the extent to which America's troop movement to France depends on tonnage has come not only to this government but to the allies as well, and it was indicated that one of the chief topics at the recent session of the supreme war council at Versailles was that of finding ships for that purpose. A big American army is substantially ready to go, but before it is sent the war department wants to be assured it can be supplied. Ships are available to transport the men the problem is keeping them furnished with materials with which to fight.

GARFIELD ENDS HEATLESS DAYS

HEATLESS DAYS HAVE BEEN ABANDONED IN EIGHT SOUTHERN STATES.

CONDITIONS ALMOST NORMAL

Improvement in Weather Condition Causes Fuel Administrator Garfield to Lift Order—Roads Moving Freight.

Washington.—Continued improvement in weather and transportation conditions will bring an end to the heatless Monday program after its enforcement Feb. 11. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced.

Suspension of the program immediately in eight Southern States was authorized by Doctor Garfield after the receipt of reports showing that higher temperatures have relieved the coal shortage in South to such an extent that further closing is unnecessary. The states are North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Doctor Garfield was more hopeful over the general outlook than at any time for weeks. Although there is danger of floods from melting snows and consequent interference with traffic.

All places housing workers who are members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union were exempted from the Monday closing. Many of them are working on clothing for the army.

The first section of the closing order establishing a preferential list in coal distribution and section ten providing a penalty for non-compliance will continue to stand.

AMERICAN SHARPSHOOTERS ARE GERMANS' MATCH

Dr. Von Seydlitz, Austrian Premier, Has Resigned.

American sharpshooters on the sector held by the United States forces northwest of Toul on the western front have matched their marksmanship and wits against the skill and experience of the German rifeman opposed to them, and thus far have had the advantage. Enemy snipers have been routed from their hiding places among bushes in the hilly, wooded terrain or in shell holes by the expert fire of the Americans, and where the rifle proved unavailing there was brought into action machine guns and light artillery which destroyed the German shelters and made casualties of their occupants.

Dr. von Seydlitz, the Austrian premier, has tendered the resignation of his cabinet to Emperor Charles, according to Vienna advices reaching Amsterdam. Parliamentary circles in the Austrian capital understand that the cabinet's resignation is due to the opposition of Polish deputies against special debates and the provisional budget. Dr. von Seydlitz informed labor delegations that it was the wish of the emperor to end the war at the earliest possible moment by an honorable peace, and this declaration of the premier was instrumental in ending the strikes in Vienna.

The Turkish foreign minister, Nesim Bey, speaking in the Ottoman chamber of deputies Thursday, asserted that Turkey was in full accord with the attitude of Germany and Austria as outlined in the recent speeches of the German chancellor, Count von Hertling, and the Austrian foreign minister Count Czernin. In regard to the Dardanelles, Nesim Bey declared that the strait would remain open in the future to international traffic "as in the past and on the same conditions." This declaration is regarded as Turkey's reply to the provision in President Wilson's announcement of America's war aims which required that the Dardanelles should be opened permanently as a free passage to the ships of all nations.

PROPOSES TO STANDARDIZE RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

Washington.—Extensive standardizing of railway equipment is contemplated by Director General McAdoo under government operation. He explained that he expects the division of finance and purchase of the railroad administration, headed by John Skelton Williams, to work out a number of reforms along this line in co-operation with railroad executives and manufacturers of locomotives, cars and other equipment.

I. W. W.'S PLANNED TO PLAY HAVOC

Washington.—Industrial Workers of the World on the Pacific coast have planned wholesale destruction of industries and shipping, and other interference with prosecution of the war, it was said at the department of justice. The indictments of 53 at Sacramento by a federal grand jury is the result of recent investigation of government agents who discovered that leaders were plotting systematic sabotage.

CHARLESTON IS SELECTED

Government Proposes to Spend Between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 On Improvements There.

EMPLACEMENT FOR A FULL BATTERY OF FOUR GUNS IS NOW UNDER WAY.

Washington.—A story that important developments were soon to be made at Charleston by the government and that several million dollars would be expended there in the near future have been verified here.

Congressman Whaley being asked about the rumors that the government contemplated using the port of Charleston on a large scale, said, "There have been under way for several months examinations of Southern ports by the war department for the purpose of using one of them as a port for storage and embarkation. Owing to the deep water of 30 feet from the ocean to the navy yard, the accessibility to the sea, the large harbor and splendid fortifications, Charleston has been selected. It is proposed to erect permanent buildings of the most modern type for storage of supplies, ammunition, embarkation, etc. In all the government will take between 3,000 and 4,000 acres of land at Charleston and will expend between \$20,000,000 and \$32,000,000.

"In the bill to be reported by the committee on appropriations I have the assurance this amount will be included and I am confident it will be passed by the house and senate. The designation of the port of Charleston is a recognition of its capability to be made one of the great ports on the Atlantic. The allied shipping will also doubtless be sent through the port in great part. The plans have been made and it is only a question of a short time before the government will actually commence work.

"Although I have been working on this matter for many months it had not assumed such a definite shape that I felt I could make an announcement. However, I feel it is now practically assured and that Charleston will be one of the big ports of the country in the storage and handling of supplies for trans-shipment to the troops on the other side. The structures to be erected are not temporary but of a permanent nature and, therefore, after the war is over the port will still be one of the big bases of the government. The tremendous benefit to the city and State can be readily appreciated and I am glad to have contributed my share to its accomplishment."

Train Crashes Into Auto.

Barrow.—One woman and two men were killed and another woman seriously injured here when an automobile in which they were riding dashed head-on into a westbound freight engine at the Atlantic Coast line depot, where the railroad intersects the public road leading from Barrow to Allendale. The dead are: Miss Ready, Fred Lee, white and a negro named Johnson; injured is Miss Moody. All of the occupants were from Kilmie and were on their way home when the accident occurred.

The driver's view of the oncoming locomotive was obscured by a string of freight cars on the north side of the main line and apparently with no thought of danger he approached the crossing at a rapid rate, according to the testimony of eye witnesses. So terrific was the impact that the automobile was totally demolished and the cowlcatcher of the engine was badly damaged.

Soldier Cut by Negro.

Columbia.—Joe Barrett, a member of the ammunition train stationed at Camp Jackson, was fatally cut by a negro. The affair occurred in the western section of the city and the negro escaped. The soldier was slashed on the arm and forehead and was carried to the base hospital at the camp. The military police and city officers are searching for the man who used the knife.

Sued for Death of Sims.

York.—The York county board of commissioners was notified by counsel for the family of W. T. Sims, negro preacher who was shot to death near York one night last August, that unless a settlement was effected without litigation suit would be brought to collect the \$2,000 which the law specifies as the minimum sum that shall be paid the family of a person lynched.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

W. R. Doty, Jr., has been named food administrator for Fairfield county. State constables under Chief Smyrie and government agents under the United States marshal, J. L. Sims, made a drive at illicit stills and the efforts of the officers unearthed six stills, five in Orangeburg county and one in Lexington county.

Albert S. Hucks of Branchville was among the rescued of the Tuscania. The general assembly passed the Australian ballot system.

The cases against the two Catholic priests, Father O'Hern and Father Duff of Washington, D. C., in connection with securing the appointment of a young man named Knisely to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, were not pressed in the federal court at Greenwood by order of the department of justice at Washington, D. C.

William McCall, negro, of Florence, was sent up to the United States court for making false statements in his questionnaire. The negro swore he had two children dependent upon him. Investigation disclosed the fact, however, that he had no children at all.

NEWS OF THE WEEK FROM CAMP SEVIER

EMPLACEMENT FOR A FULL BATTERY OF FOUR GUNS IS NOW UNDER WAY.

CAPT. COTHRAN MADE MAJOR

Some Inside Information as Regards Legal Procedure in the Army—Quite Different from That of Civil Courts.

Camp Sevier.—Private Charles H. Lupton, 105th Supply Train, will shortly be commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. Mr. Lupton is a graduate physician. There have been several similar cases in which men were commissioned from the ranks.

The very first of its operation, the cafeteria of the Hostess House proved a popular place, and the several visiting ladies who dropped in for a bite with their soldier relatives or friends declared themselves delighted to have such a place within the camp itself as a rendezvous.

The mess hall of Company C, 105th Engineers, was destroyed by fire, and only good work by the entire regiment saved the shack of Company B, which caught fire several times, from being consumed also. Scarcely were the ashes had grown cold, replacing the building was commenced, and by night fall the side timbers were well up. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

Y. M. C. A. Unit No. 85, at the 59th Brigade, was closed for 26 hours, the educational secretary, B. G. Davis, having suddenly become very ill with pneumonia and what may be a complication of meningitis. Mr. Davis is in the base hospital, and is critically ill, although hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Capt. Perrin C. Cothran, originally of Greenwood, S. C., and until recently adjutant of the 105th Engineers, has been made a major. National Guard, to rank from January 30, and has been placed in command of the first battalion of the regiment, vice Major John H. Finney, relieved. Capt. Clarence E. Boesch, formerly commanding Co. B., has been made regimental adjutant in Capt. Cothran's place.

Legal procedure in the army, as it is in some respects quite different from that of civil courts, should be of general interest at present. To begin with, there is no separate judge and jury, the court performing both these functions. Minor offenses, the maximum penalty for which is not more than three months' imprisonment, are tried by a summary court, consisting of one officer. There is such a court for each regiment or smaller unit. More serious offenses, but for which the maximum penalty is six months' imprisonment or less, are tried by a special court, consisting of from three to five officers, while all other offenses, composed of from five to thirteen officers, specially constituted for that particular offense, and which have the power to impose even capital punishment.

These courts conduct the cases, rule upon the evidence, decide upon the guilt of the accused, and fix the sentence. The conduct of the case is about like that in civil courts, the accused having the right to refuse to answer questions tending to incriminate himself, and being allowed the assistance of counsel, an officer being designated to act as such if he has not procured a civilian attorney. He has also the right to object to any of the officers who constitute the court, and if he has good reason they will be replaced with others saved courtesy to him. In one respect, however, there is no limit to the number of such objections, but the reasons given must be substantiated.

Sentences of courts martial are reviewed by the commanding general of the division, who has the power to reduce sentences, but not to increase them. In case he thinks the sentence of the court unduly light, he may send it back for reconsideration, with his reasons for refusing to confirm it. But if the court stands firm in its original position, he must then confirm it. Often persons indicted for desertion are convicted merely of absence without leave. To prove desertion, the intent not to return must be proved, and as this frequently does not exist, and is always difficult to prove, the man is convicted of the lighter offense. Wherever possible, the soldier is retained in the service, and only when the evidence shows moral turpitude unfitting him for the life of a soldier is the culprit dishonorably discharged in addition to receiving other punishment.

An emplacement for a full battery of four guns is under construction by the field artillery brigade, the work going forward slowly so that each unit may clearly see every part of the construction. There are four emplacements proper, one for each gun, these consisting of firing platforms slightly above the ground level, heavily housed about with logs on the sides, and with a hole in front, through which to fire. These works are being banked with earth and before it is completed the whole must be concealed with brush that not only is usual can be seen at a short distance.